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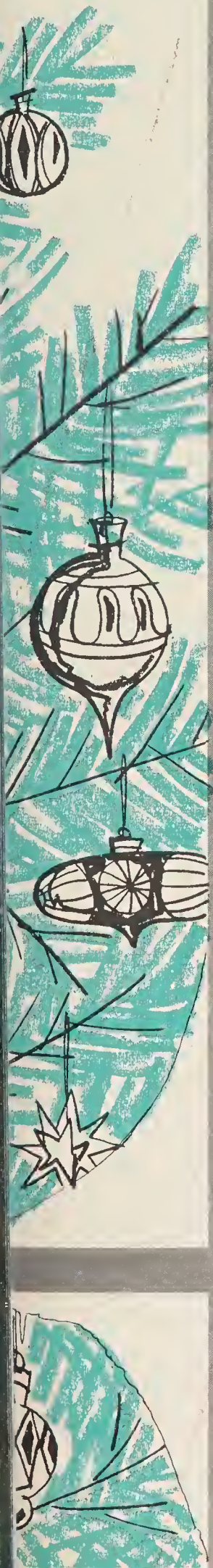
CAROLINA FARMER

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Rural Electric Cooperatives

December
1962

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 17 December, 1962 No. 12

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC
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COVER—One of North Carolina's be-
loved birds, the red cardinal, takes a
quizzical look at a Christmas orna-
ment on a tree glimpsed through a
window.

FEATURES

FRONT PORCH

By Dick Pence

CAROLINA HOMEMAKER

By Lee Wilder

AROUND THE HOUSE

By Archie Hathcock

HALE!

ARTICLES

THE OTHER SIDE

... of Lake Norman

SET YOUR SIGHTS

Safety in hunting

ELECTRIC HEAT

Clean and comfortable

NEWS

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

By J. C. Brown, Jr.

NEW CO-OP FACILITY

Relies on co-op power

THE ELECTION

... and rural electrification

Same Old Story

Rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina have a vital interest in the Trotters Shoals Project on the Savannah River between Georgia and South Carolina. As preference customers they will be in line to buy some of the low-cost power from the proposed federal develop-
ment.

Duke Power Company has been for some time trying to block the continued development of the river and build a diversion dam of its own for a proposed steam plant.

The Elberton (Ga.) *Star* took note of Duke's efforts in this field in a recent editorial which commented on an advertising program of the power company. Because of the editorial's blunt appraisal of the situation, we are reprinting part of it here.

"The advertisement lays bare the heavy-handed at-
tempt by Duke to utilize its vast financial resources gathered from the rank and file of its rate payers to force the people to abandon their dreams for the full and comprehensive development of the Savannah . . .

"It's the same old story of the power interests against the people's rights . . . The Savannah River belongs to the people and not to Duke Power Company. If Con-
gress grants Duke the right to build a barrier across the river . . ., the company will receive a valuable public privilege. It seems strange that the receiver of a valu-
able public privilege . . . should repay the people . . . by fighting their bid to further develop their property at Trotters Shoals.

"It has been proven that Trotters Shoals and the Power company's diversion dam are compatible. Both projects would be authorized today were it not for the effort of Duke to get its dam and defeat Trotters Shoals.

"We believe the people will resist this skillfully con-
trived effort to block the further development of the Savannah River. Duke's unveiled tactics will no doubt serve to clarify unmistakably that the battle is between the people on one side and the company and other predatory interests on the other.

"This generation stands in judgment on how we develop and conserve our natural resources.

"The *Star* has faith that the power potential of the Savannah River will be fully developed, and that the next Congress will provide funds to start construction at Trotters Shoals, the largest and best undeveloped project remaining in the Southeast."

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I'm convinced that no one can get along without his hometown newspaper. You can read all sorts of "big city" papers and magazines—but these can never take the place of that friendly little paper that tells you about people you know and the everyday things that happen to them.

For instance, where else could you learn the following information:

"Pamela is now wearing new glasses. She looks nice in them and can see much better."

That item, neatly paragraphed among the news of the fourth grade in my hometown paper, may not seem worthy of chronicling. But to Pamela it's pretty darn important. And it struck a responsive chord in me—for it was in the fourth grade that I, too, started wearing glasses.

I know the significance of that little paragraph to Pamela. I can tell her that things will never be the same again. Glasses, Pamela, have become a turning point in your life.

You'll discover—as was reported in the paper—you can see a lot better. I could when I got my glasses. First I found out I could read the blackboard from the back of the room. In addition to whatever help this gave me with my studies, it also relieved me of having to sit in the front row—under close scrutiny of the teacher. Sitting in the back, of course, has obvious strategic advantages for a fourth grader.

Next I discovered that my teacher—formerly a voice and a blur—wasn't bad looking. For some reason, it took me two more grades to see that the girl sitting across the aisle and up two seats had an engaging smile and a cute dimple. (I hesitate to credit this oversight to a faulty prescription.)

I also found out, as you will, Pamela, that wearing glasses has other advantages. You won't for example, run into as many doors as you used to. You'll also be able to tell whether that boy across

the room is winking at you or just making faces. (You're aware of why this is important if you've ever made a face back at a lad who was winking. And you may find yourself with problems if you smile at a blurred face that wasn't really smiling at you.)

As you grow older, you'll find that with a little practice you'll be able to master some techniques that will let your glasses do more for you than just helping you to see better.

One good technique—which will neatly cover up spring fever or just plain day dreaming—is to remove your specs and hold them cocked just to one side of your head while you gently massage the bridge of your nose with your other hand. Not even the fiercest employer or teacher would dare challenge you for idling away your time—with a pose like that, you've just got to be doing something constructive.

A variation of that technique, Pamela, is to place one of the bows of your glasses in the corner of your mouth while you gaze thoughtfully into space. If you're as near-sighted as I, without glasses your eyes will look exactly as if you're in deep con-

templation on some very worthwhile subject.

Another acceptable pose—which takes more practice—involves tilting your glasses slide down your nose a little and looking menacingly over the top of the rims. Properly executed, this maneuver can let you command a certain amount of respect and fear among those who don't know you better.

I'm not saying, Pamela, that everything about wearing glasses is wonderful. They do have their disadvantages. When you get a little older, for example, and your favorite boyfriend (who also wears glasses) gets ready to give you that first big goodnight kiss, you may get a bit tangled up. My friends tell me, however, that this problem can be overcome with a little diligent effort or advanced planning. And remember that now you can see the movie while two of you are sitting in the back row of the theatre.

Anyway, Pamela, good luck with your new glasses. What I'm trying to explain is that even things which seem to be pretty bad can have their bright spots. It just takes a little imagination and a little work to turn an apparent disadvantage into an advantage.

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*



"Gertrude! She's around here someplace, Doc . . . GERTRUDE!"

N. C. Farm Bureau Has Floor Fight On EMC Resolution

The 27th annual convention of the North Carolina Farm Bureau in Asheville last month witnessed a sharp floor fight over a resolution backing territorial rights of rural electric cooperatives.

After lengthy debate on the resolution the delegates fell back on a last year's resolution. The resolution adopted, considered a compromise between rural electric co-op backers and private utility supporters, said: "We support programs to provide adequate electricity to rural people at reasonable rates."

The resolution that brought about the floor fight petitioned the General Assembly to "protect all members of electric co-ops and the electric membership corporations by enacting and supporting laws that will protect and preserve the right of electric membership corporations to provide service on an area-coverage basis without losing any of their members or facilities through annexation or duplication of facilities."

The delegates voted 120-88 to adopt the compromise resolution which had passed the convention last year.

A month earlier the North Carolina State Grange adopted strong resolutions backing the territorial integrity of electric membership corporations.



Chapman

Do you have any suggestions?"

Lee Wilder Receives National Award

Lee Wilder, assistant editor of *The Carolina Farmer*, was awarded a Certificate of Honor in the GMA Life of America Trophy Competition in New York last month. Mrs. Wilder shared the honor equally with Katherine Randall, home editor, "The Farmer-Stockman," Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Carolina Farmer, consumer publication of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives, is published in Raleigh.

The top award of a sterling silver Tiffany Bowl in the Grocery Manufacturers of America competition went to Mrs. Jo Rasmussen, home editor of "The Farmer," St. Paul, Minn. The presentations were made by Paul S. Willis, president, GMA, at an awards

luncheon Tuesday, Nov. 13, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mrs. Wilder's winning entry was a series of three articles covering preservation of food, game cookery and meat's place in the Life Line.

Before Mrs. Wilder became assistant editor of *The Carolina Farmer* in 1961, she was women's editor of the *Charlotte Observer*. Prior to that she worked for both the *Tampa (Florida) Times* and *Tribune*.

She has won many honors as a reporter, including several from the North Carolina Press Association.

A Certificate of Honor also went to Cordelia Kelly, WFMY-TV, Greensboro.



Lee Wilder (right) assistant editor of *The Carolina Farmer*, shown after receiving a Certificate of Honor from the Grocery Manufacturers of America in New York last month. Also shown are Cordelia Kelly and Gaines Kelley of WFMY-TV in Greensboro.



TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

- ★ *Congressman Warns of Power Company Conspiracy*
- ★ *Monopoly Rates Threaten Industrial Growth*
- ★ *VEPCo. Asked to Abandon Fuel Clause*
- ★ *Who Pays for Duke Power State Park?*

By J. C. Brown Jr.

THE POWER COMPANY drive to destroy REA and the rural electric co-ops isn't merely a threat to North Carolina consumers. It threatens the nation, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee warned his committeemen.

"They [investor-owned private power companies] are overlooking a possible means of establishing a complete monopoly under which they would . . . be able to levy tribute on every consumer in America," Rep. Clarence Cannon reported during an executive session of the Appropriations Committee, the record of which has just been made public.

CANNON REVEALED, "Private utilities have organized, have consolidated, and merged. They are making every effort to destroy competition. They are trying through every method in their power, through legislation through the manipulation of election returns, through propaganda distributed at enormous expense and full-page advertisements in all national publications. These advertising expenses must necessarily come out of the consumer's pocket.

"The consumers must pay for all of this propaganda when they pay their monthly bill," Cannon pointed out.

NOWHERE IS THE PROPAGANDA campaign louder than in the service area of Carolina Power & Light Company, and many friends of rural electrification have asked why the cooperatives don't buy radio and tv time to answer the company.

Managers and directors of local cooperatives seem of one accord in their reluctance to spend rate-payers' dollars in a name-calling contest.

WHILE COOPERATIVES are anxious to give the public the facts, they are too small—and have too little revenue—to ever hope to count dollar-for-dollar the deceptions and distortions of the private power giant. For the most part, the co-ops will have to rely on the inherent good judgment of the public, which created REA and the legislation under which the local cooperatives incorporated.

W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC at Morehead City and President of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, spoke for the cooperatives when he said:

"WE HAVE faith that the members of the public will stand up for us when we need them, if we keep faith with them. We are keeping faith

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

by using our resources to improve service and reduce the cost of electricity. Whether they are our members or not, all consumers benefit from our adherence to the principle that *electricity is a basic necessity and it should be sold at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business principles.*"

ELECTRICAL WORLD, a McGraw-Hill publication which editorially supports the investor-owned power monopoly, in its Oct. 8 issue reports that the power monopoly is troubling industry elsewhere in the world.

"A monopoly position enjoyed by West German electric utilities is coming under increasingly severe attack from the big industrial consumers," the magazine reports. "The main charge which industrial power users make against the utilities' monopoly position is that they keep power costs unnecessarily high," according to *Electrical World*.

There seems to be a warning here for North Carolina, which is involved in trying to attract European industry to the state. If our state hopes to compete, it must offer low-cost energy, such as is available only when there is an element of competition present.

N. C. ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION has asked Virginia Electric and Power Company to withdraw a fuel clause which, while presently inoperative, is included in the rate schedule governing sales of power to North Carolina cooperatives. N. C. EMC, which serves as power supply agent for the state's 32 electric membership corporations, last year successfully opposed the attempt of CP&L to inject a fuel clause into its rate schedules. The cooperative showed that even if the cost of fuel remains static, a fuel rider could have the effect of raising rates.

Cape Hatteras EMC, which serves the Outer Banks' island, has rejected a wholesale contract proposed by VEPCo. The cooperative now generates its power with diesel units, and is seeking a less expensive alternative, but it couldn't accept the VEPCo. proposition. In rejecting the contract, E. P. White, president of Cape Hatteras EMC, protested the failure of VEPCo. to make available a 7½ mill rate which the company has filed with the North Carolina Utilities Commission for EMC's within the area franchised to VEPCo.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF DUKE Power Company's "gift" of a park to the state brought Hargrove Bowles Jr., chairman of the Board of Conservation and Development, to the defense of the power company. Bowles defended the naming of the park, "Duke Power State Park," against editorial opposition and wrote to newspapers that "a gift of one and a quarter million dollars to the people of North Carolina warrants public recognition."

Some questions remain. Where did Duke get the land? How did it get the land? Who furnished the money?

MANY PEOPLE feel that Duke used its power of eminent domain wrongly to take land out of private hands, and that the cost of acquiring the land will be taxed against electric rate-payers. Whether or not the rate-payers wanted to make such a gift isn't known.



Mrs. O. R. Gallagher, Wake EMC

EDITOR'S NOTE: Many members sit back and enjoy the fruits of the electricity other members of their cooperative fought so hard to bring them. They seldom defend their right to exist, even in the face of gigantic propaganda attacks by private power companies. Not so with Mrs. O. R. Gallagher, Rt. 4, Durham. She's an articulate spokesman for her electric cooperative—Wake EMC—even went to the effort of writing a letter to the editor of her daily newspaper, the Durham Sun. Mrs. Gallagher and her husband have raised broilers and produced eggs which they have sold on a Durham market for a number years. She is a former school teacher, and she and her husband came to North Carolina from the Middle West some years ago. This letter appeared in the Sun on Oct. 18, 1962. Because it contains many thoughts which can bear constant repeating, we decided to give readers of The Carolina Farmer a chance to see them too.

'Let's Not Be Gullible . . .

A Co-op

Member

Speaks Out

Editor, The Sun:

A few days ago I was talking to a businessman in Durham and the subject of rural electrification came up. He had been listening to the propaganda which is heard over TV and Radio. He said, "The trouble with the co-ops is that they aren't satisfied to just serve the rural areas but now are wanting to invade the towns and cities." That is what we hear over the air waves.

So I explained to him that many areas, which were serviced by the co-ops, had now developed into thickly populated areas and were taken in as part of some town or city. But why did those places spring up into more populated areas?—Be-

cause somebody supplied them with people with electricity. Were the big power companies interested in supplying electricity to these sparsely populated sections?—Definitely not. Now that these co-op members are incorporated into a town or city, what happens? The big power companies want the co-ops to relinquish these areas because they are no longer rural areas. And they are complaining because the co-ops aren't meeting their needs by surrendering what they would find so hard to achieve.

The power companies have fought the co-ops every inch of the way since the inception of the REA back in the 30s. They are out to monopolize the power industry. The co-ops have been the ones that have had to take

New Co-op Facility Relies on Co-op Power

he crumbs that fell from the table." They serviced the out-of-the-way places when the power companies refused this service because there was no profit in it. In numbers of years the power companies showed no interest whatsoever until a coop started work there, then they got busy and ran parallel lines—spite lines they are called—to show that they could supply electricity to those areas without the co-op.

In a sparsely settled part of Nevada people have for years begged the power companies for service. One man was told to come back in 10 or 15 years. Those people got busy and formed a co-op and then the big power companies in both Nevada and California did everything possible to keep them from operating, even to building spite lines.

We hear so much about the taxpayer's money being used to finance these co-ops. You would think that these power companies are very much concerned about the taxpayer's money. Let me cite you an example to disprove you in case you accept all of this propaganda at face value.

In the state of Washington there is a plutonium reactor at Hanford. This lets off an enormous amount of steam. Rural electricians and other consumer groups, for two years, led a fight to prevent the waste of this steam. Power companies fought hard against it. The steam from this reactor can now be used to generate 800,000 kilowatts of useful electric power, because President Kennedy has just signed the bill authorizing its use. The U. S. Treasury stands to gain up to \$25 million in revenue from the sale of Hanford steam to the Washington Public Power Supply System.

And to think that the powerful power companies fought this for two whole years! Let's not be gullible and accept everything we hear without looking at both sides of an issue. And believe me, you are hearing only one side of this issue when you hear their propaganda.

An outstanding example of cooperative enterprise exists when one cooperative serves the needs of another cooperative.

This recently came about when Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation began serving the electrical needs of the new FCX feed mill and grain marketing service at Farmville.

With a heavy reliance on co-op electricity, this new FCX facility is geared to do two jobs: (1) to manufacture livestock and poultry feeds; and (2) to provide a daily market for the grain produced by the farmers in eastern North Carolina.

The electric power requirements of this mill and storage facility will be tremendous.

Automatic equipment has been installed throughout the mill, and it is estimated that nearly 90 percent of the manufactured tonnage will be handled automatically through a panel board of push-buttons. In fact, if the entire output were in bulk feeds, the mill could be operated to capacity by only seven employees!

However, since most of the feed will be bagged, at least at the present time, more employees will be needed.

In order to make the mill as automatic as possible, a total of 136

electric motors will be put to use. Horsepower ratings on these motors range from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 150.

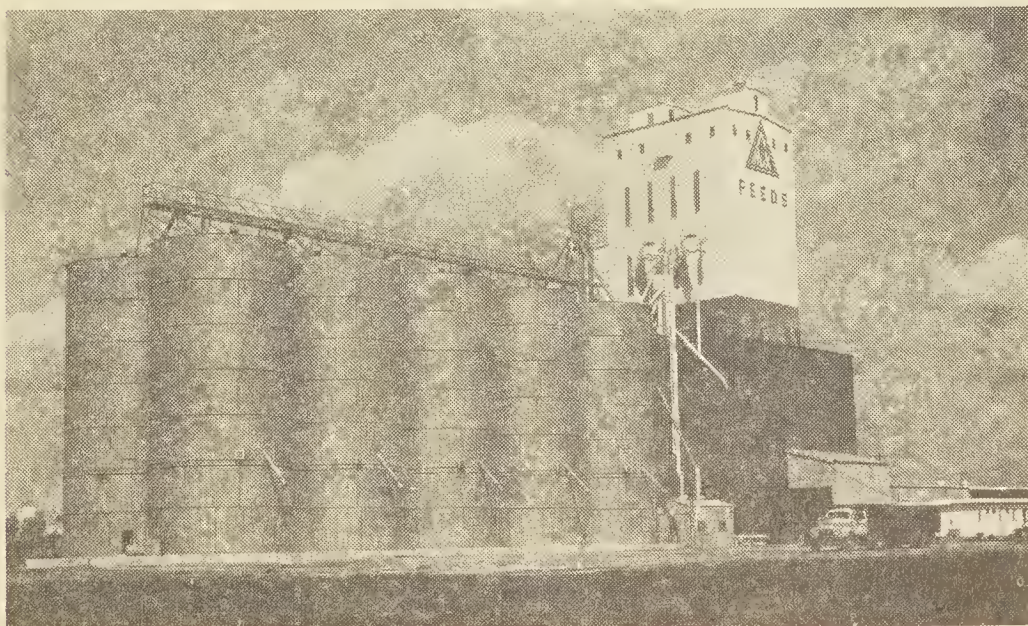
Everything is geared for speed, efficiency, and volume. Within the mill, materials flow at the rate of 1,000 pounds per minute. As much as three tons of feed can be produced at a time with simple push-button operation.

The grain from which the feed is made can be dried at the rate of 1,000 bushels per hour—stored ready for use in bins which hold nearly a quarter of a million bushels.

"We wish to express our sincere thanks to Gilbert Whitley, Manager of Pitt and Greene EMC, for his valuable assistance as to power requirements during construction of this plant," said FCX General Manager G. D. Arndt at formal opening ceremonies last month.

Whitley responded by pointing out that the new FCX facility would be "by far" the biggest electricity user on the Pitt and Greene lines, and that the cooperative was pleased that it has the opportunity of serving the plant.

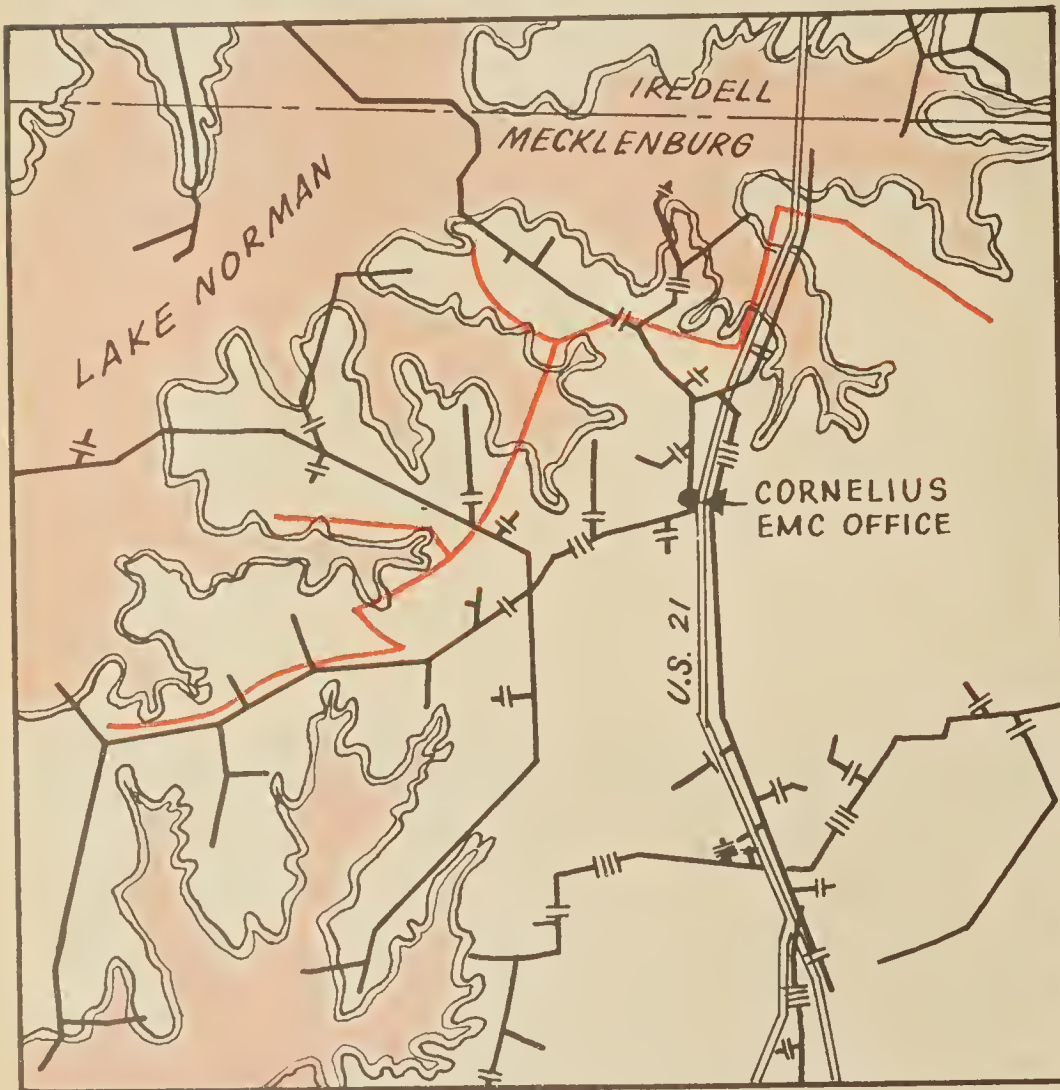
Whitley said he felt the new facility marks another step forward in the Farmville community's and Pitt and Greene's efforts to provide employment in that rural area.



The Other Side of Lake Norman

The other side of Lake Norman is one you haven't heard much about: Duke Power Company's invasion of the territory that has for 20 years been served by a non-profit Rural Electric Cooperative.

By Dick Pence



Shown above is a section right in the heart of the area long served by Cornelius EMC. The black lines indicate the electric lines of the cooperative, most of which have been there for more than 20 years. In red is shown the newly constructed Duke Power Company line which starts in the upper right in the town of Davidson and winds nearly five miles near an existing cooperative line. There it ends by serving a small house on what will be the shore of Lake Norman.

THOUSANDS OF words have appeared recently in the North Carolina press concerning what is going to be called, astonishingly enough "Duke Power Company State Park." These words have highlighted many problems involved with the park—among them, the park's inadequacy to serve the needs of the area's growing population, and, more importantly, the dubious use of land acquired by a private utility under the power of eminent domain or the threat of its use.

But little has been said about another problem as real and as important: the growing problem of duplication of electric facilities in rural areas. Nowhere is this problem more apparent than in the fast-developing area surrounding what will soon be Lake Norman.

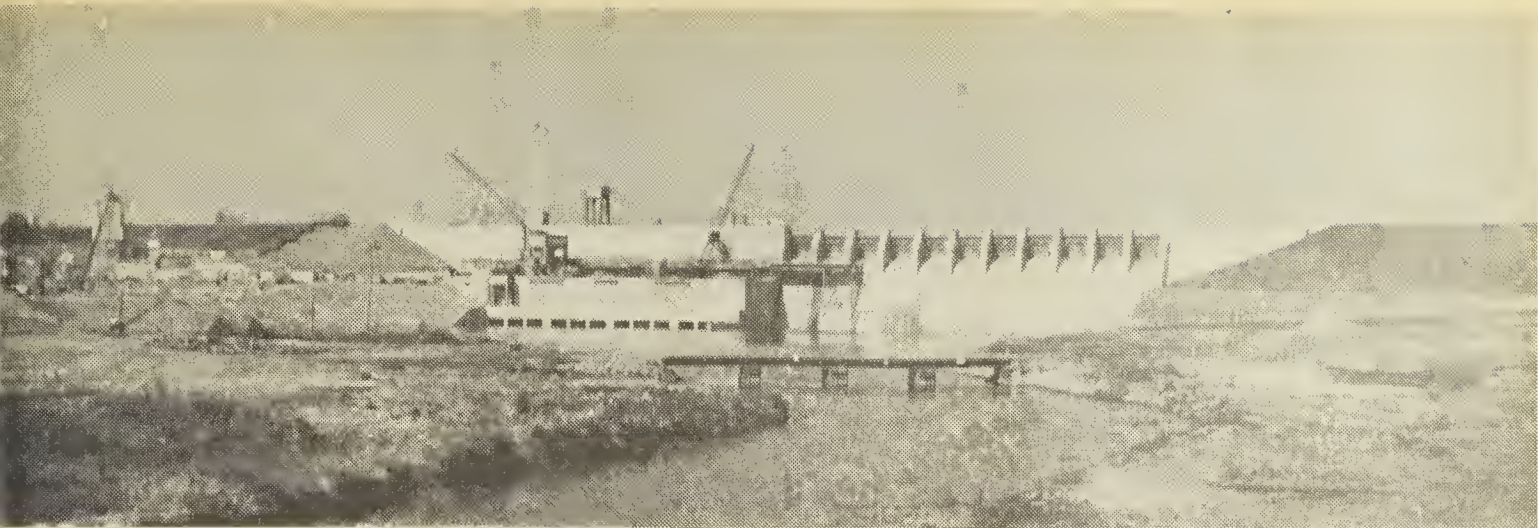
Until the past couple of years this area was served almost exclusively by Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation. The co-op, which now has about 3,400 member-owners has furnished electric power there since 1939.

But as the waters of Lake Norman began to rise, things began to happen. Long-time cooperative members shook their heads in amazement as Duke Power Company lines began going up overnight. Lines of the power company—which once said it would serve the area only if there were eight customers to the mile—now run for miles throughout the Cornelius territory. Some go nowhere, ending at what likely will be the site of a housing development; others wind several miles to connect one lonely house while others stand but a few hundred feet from cooperative lines that have been there more than 20 years. And new Duke lines are appearing every day.

The reason these needless lines are there is apparent. The new lake means many new homes in the area, and Duke is making a concerted effort to provide prompt service to the new developments.

There's no doubt the power company has been eyeing the area for some time. Even without

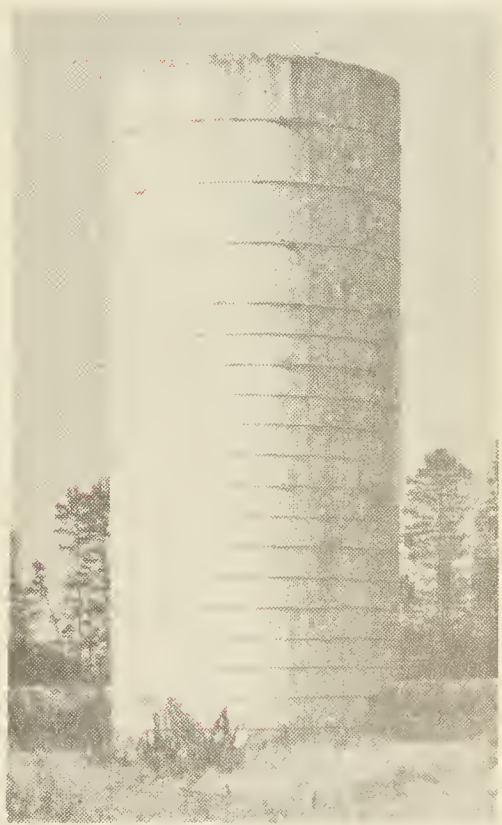
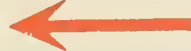
(Continued on page 12)



Here is Cowan's Ford Dam, developed by Duke Power Company on a public river for private profit.



Part of the lines which parallel each other for nearly five miles (see map). In back is the newly built Duke line which starts in the town of Davidson and ends by serving only one small house on what will be the shore of Lake Norman. The line in the foreground was erected by Cornelius EMC over 20 years ago.



This silo—all that remains of a once thriving dairy farm—represents just one of more than 400 services Cornelius EMC has lost in the area that will be covered by Lake Norman.



It is prizes like this all-electric home—one of hundreds expected to be built around Lake Norman—that have attracted the interest of Duke Power Company to this once sparsely populated area.



This Duke Power Company pole—with no electric lines as yet attached—stands alone in an area served solely and adequately by Cornelius EMC for many years and is less than three poles away from one of the cooperative's poles. Signs of construction activity around the pole tell the reason why it is there: A public boat landing is being built.

Piers like these—which are being feverishly built all around Lake Norman—give one indication of why Duke is anxious to serve an area it once scorned. In the background can be seen the rising waters of the lake.



(Continued from page 10)

lake, its nearness to mushrooming Charlotte would mean that more and more homes would soon be built.

Last year the power company—after a bold but futile attempt to enlist the aid of the cooperative manager in gaining possession of the consumer-owned cooperative—began duplicating facilities in earnest.

There seems little doubt that having failed to take over the cooperative, Duke is now moving to destroy it.

The presence of Lake Norman gives the power company a powerful tool in this battle. Anticipating the day when the dam would be built, Duke has for years been buying land in the area. Now the company owns thousands of acres which will never be flooded by the lake—but which will become the sites of housing and recreation developments. It is part of this land that will be "Duke Power State Park."

Everywhere in this area—both in the lakebed and around it—can be seen the sites of homes and farms once served by Cornelius. More than 400 cooperative consumers were lost on the Duke land. In one small area alone, the cooperative once served two dairies and four homes. This area is now the site of a housing develop-

ment. Only last month Duke was building a line to the area in an attempt to capture the new customers.

In "Duke Power State Park" itself, the cooperative has three miles of line which now has only one (seasonal) service on it. The other homes have all been torn down.

Ironically, Cornelius EMC members are having some of their own money spent against them in this attempt to destroy their system. As a wholesale power customer of Duke, Cornelius pays the company in the neighborhood of \$16,000 a month. It is part of this money and the money of other Duke rate payers that is being used to build the duplicate facilities and to buy land that isn't needed for their power dam at Cowan's Ford.

This means that the private power company customers are having to pay more for their electricity than they otherwise might.

It is also costly for electric cooperative members. Each member that is lost means one less who is helping share the fixed costs of service—one less who is helping the EMC repay its loans to the Rural Electrification Administration—making higher costs for those remaining.

Presently, North Carolina does not have laws protecting the public from duplication of facilities. The only restraint against such duplication is in wholesale power contracts between electric cooperatives and the power companies. These contracts specify that neither party can serve anyone whose premises are within 300 feet of the existing lines of the other.

This small protection is little consolation for the members of Cornelius EMC, who are watching the power company attempts to erode their system away bit by bit.

Cooperative manager Ben Washam puts it this way: "Our system is like a large vine—for over 20 years we've cultivated and nurtured it and watched it grow. It's just starting to mature and bear fruit—in the form of lower rates and added services to its member-owners. Now somebody else is coming along to pick the fruit for private profit."

The Elections and Rural Electrification

A lot of good friends win; a few lose. And several enemies are gone. What does it all mean in terms of the way rural electrification will fare in the 88th Congress?

When the first session of the 88th Congress convenes on Jan. 3, a few of the strongest friends and a number of the bitterest enemies of rural electrification will be missing. The Nov. 6 election in many ways demonstrated the strength of rural electrification throughout the country. Candidates who support rural electrification did better, on the whole, than did candidates who have opposed the program.

Nationally, rural electrification played a major role in a number of elections. In North Carolina, however, it wasn't a sharply-defined issue in the 1962 congressional battles.

The race in the new eighth district, made up of parts of the old eighth and tenth, was between Republican incumbent Charles Jonas of Lincolnton, and Democratic incumbent Paul Kitchin. Neither has a voting record that arouses the enthusiasm of rural electric and resource development artisans. Jonas, who won, has only a 5 per cent favorable voting record, and Kitchin has voted favorably on rural electric and related issues 69% of his opportunities. During the 87th Congress, Jonas didn't cast a single favorable vote; and Kitchin voted favorably to rural electrification once.

The ninth district race was won by Republican newcomer James Broyhill of Lenoir over Democratic incumbent Hugh Alexander of Kannapolis. Alexander's voting record on rural electrification issues is 62 percent favorable. Again, however, he had only one favorable vote in the last Congress. Broyhill is an un-

known as far as rural electrification is concerned—but he does live in an area that is served almost entirely by an electric cooperative.

In the 39 Senate races across the country, 13 of the 16 senators with records of 100 percent rural electric support were re-elected. Ninety-nine representatives with 100 percent voting records on rural electrification issues in the 87th Congress sought re-election—and 94 of them won! Casualties included Peter Mack (Ill.), Alfred Santangelo (N. Y.), and Floyd Breeding (Kan.), all victims of gerrymandered new districts. Don Magnuson (Wash.) and D. S. Saund (Cal.) were also defeated.

Santangelo served on the important House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, which is responsible for REA loan fund authorizations, along with the veteran H. Carl Andersen (Minn.), who in September lost the primary race in his gerrymandered district.

Loss of these two rural electric supporters is a severe blow, as the margin of victory on REA issues before this committee has rarely exceeded one vote.

Floyd Breeding served on the House Agriculture Committee, which this year rejected a power company proposal to rewrite the Rural Electrification Act on power company terms.

Three House members with outstanding records of support for rural electrification—Gracie Pfof of Idaho, David King of Utah and Sidney Yates of Illinois—lost in bids for Senate seats.

House opponents of rural electrification who retired or lost in

primaries were Taber (N. Y.), Mason (Ill.), Church (Ill.), and McSween (La.).

Defeats in primary races and voluntary retirements have removed several rural electric friends, such as Representatives Smith (Miss.), Frazier (Tenn.), Kowalski (Conn.), Zelenko (N. Y.), Anfuso (N. Y.), Coad (Ia.), Moulder (Mo.) and Marshall (Minn.).

Rural electric people take note of the fact that the Capehart-Hiestand duo, co-authors of the bill a few years ago to send REA to Wall Street, was defeated. The bill got nowhere at that time, and in the election last month, neither did the authors. Senator Homer Capehart was running in Indiana and Rep. Edgar Hiestand in California.

The race in Indiana which Senator Capehart lost to Birch Bayh was of great interest to rural electrics. In last Tuesday's election, the rural vote and a plurality in some of the larger cities accounted for Bayh's margin of victory. The Hossier G-T plant—for years a controversy in Indiana—figured in the campaign. Capehart had worked against the loan to the Indiana cooperatives for this plant through the years. Bayh emphasized that the new co-op facility was valuable to Indiana and was in fact a type of rural area development benefiting urban as well as rural residents.

Veteran rural electrification supporter Senator Lister Hill of Alabama was re-elected in a close race which also was decided by the votes of people living along rural electric lines.

In Pennsylvania, Democratic
(Continued on page 23)



Set Your Sights On Safety

SETTING your sights on a hunting trip?

Before you leave, assure yourself of good—and safe—shooting by drawing a bead on some common hunting hazards.

There are four things, suggest experts, that every hunter should know very well: his gun, his hunting area, his hunting companions—and himself. Are you in good physical condition, heart and vision o.k.? A startling number of Nimrods would have to answer “I don’t know.” A Minnesota hunting casualty study showed that 77% of those who accidentally wounded fellow hunters had poor vision—but half of them hadn’t realized there was anything wrong with their sight!

Since you’re most apt to shoot accurately with a gun you know, it’s best not to borrow someone else’s firearm. But if you do, remember that no two people aim the same—and check both sighting and safety.

You’re safest when you know all your companions are serious and rule-abiding. If you can’t talk the boisterous or careless hunter into staying home, let him hunt alone. Don’t go to a hunting area that’s new to everyone—unless you like being lost. If you want to use private grounds, avoid hard feelings all around by making arrangements with the owner well in advance of the trip—and by being especially considerate as you park, camp, hunt.

Be sure you take the right equipment—all of it. No hunter should be without: a pocket knife, compass, canteen containing fresh water, first-aid book and first-aid kit, a portable light, and—on longer trips—a portable stove.

Be careful coming and going. Never drink while hunting or while driving to or from the hunting area. Never carry loaded firearm in a car—of all unsafe practices this is the most common. Many people have been hurt leaving or entering a car with a loaded gun. Before returning to camp or home, unload both the chamber of the gun and the magazine. At camp, keep guns unloaded. Store guns and ammunition away from fire.

Dress the part of a safe and successful hunter. Most people think hunters should dress in red for visibility—but yellow, which is seen four times as fast as red, is the safest color to wear. Never use white—not even as a handkerchief. A white cloth looks like a deer’s tail.

But proper clothing is only half the story. To avoid being hit by other hunters, keep out of brush in heavily hunted country. Climb high ground, stand in front of a tree or rock so your silhouette won’t attract an eager hunter’s eye or aim.

There’s safety in numbers—the group knows how to move safely. Walk side by side if possible. If two hunters walk together, the first should carry his

men pointing forward and down; the second, pointing backward. When duck hunting from a boat, men should face in opposite directions. Never set a loaded gun at the bottom of the boat.

Now for the rules of safe shooting—and the equally important rules of **not** shooting. According to safety experts there are nine points that should receive particular attention.

1. Never fire at a hard, flat surface or at the water. Modern rifles and hard-jacket bullets have increased the danger of ricochet; even a light .22 bullet can carry a mile.

2. Be certain of your target before

you fire. Make sure no buildings are in your line of fire, and never fire at hazy forms obscured by trees and bushes.

3. Never fire at game which runs or flies back across the line of hunters.

4. Keep the gun barrel free of sand, mud or twigs; before firing, check to make sure no dirt has clogged the barrel. Blocked barrels explode.

5. Point the gun muzzle in a safe direction at all times—away from your companions. Then even if you stumble you won't shoot anyone.

6. Keep safety on until you bring the gun to your shoulder to

fire. Check safety frequently.

7. But treat your gun as if it had no safety; don't touch the trigger until you're ready to shoot. And **don't** use a hair trigger.

8. Never climb or jump while carrying a loaded gun. Don't pull a gun toward you muzzle first; when you come to a barrier, push gun ahead or hand it to a companion.

9. Treat every gun as if it were loaded—but make sure your gun is not loaded unless you're actually hunting.

If you avoid foolhardy hunting practices, you're probably safer on a hunting trip than you'd be in your own bathtub at home.

for Reese Pope

Electric Heat -- Clean and Comfortable

When Reese Pope of Rt. 1, Wadesboro, built his new home in May, 1961, he abandoned oil-heat-air in favor of resistance-type seaboard electric heat.

Cleanliness and the comfort of exact room temperature control were the chief reasons for the change, and they hold up after a year's experience.

The Popes built on the lines of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation in the Mount Beulah Church Community, a few miles out of Wadesboro. Like many of the other North Carolina cooperatives, Pee Dee has rates that make electricity competitive with other heating fuels.

Reese installed 12 kw's of heating capacity in his 1,456 square-foot house. "This may seem like a small amount of heat in a house with that much heated area, but," says Reese, "I probably have more insulation in this house than normally installed." And he is right. In addition to the 6 inches of insulation over-head, the ceilings in every room are finished with tongue-and-groove sheathing. This practically eliminates heat loss through the ceiling. A superior job of insulating was done on the walls and floor as well.

Reese obtained the electric heating equipment and insulation

through the hardware store where he works, which accounts for the fact that it cost him a little less than \$500. In addition to that, Reese installed the equipment himself. He values his labor at about \$100. This puts his total cost at about \$600.

His kwh use and cost for heating last season:

Month	Cost	Kwh and price
December	\$16.80	1120 @ 1½¢
January	36.60	2440 @ 1½¢
February	24.90	1660 @ 1½¢
March	24.30	1620 @ 1½¢
April	11.85	790 @ 1½¢

The total cost for heating during the five months shown amounts to \$114.45.

Pee Dee EMC is giving to members who install electric heating a combination meter base-breaker panel and \$50 credit on their electric service account. In addition, the co-op offers assistance on heat loss calculations and insulation.

The Popes have had no maintenance or repair cost, and aren't likely to. There are no moving parts in the units, no dusty forced air, no carbon to be removed, and almost nothing that can go wrong with the system.





Orange peel peps up cream puffs filled with chocolate and flavored with orange juice.

Holiday Merrymakers

QUR Christmas wish for you is to have fun in your kitchen with the new tested recipes in the Carolina Homemaker's pages.

The delights of cooking are never more apparent than during the holidays, when the electric range goes into full use. That's when the controlled heat of your range is most appreciated.

Most of you have made cream puffs, and know how simple they are. But an orange cream puff? That, friends, is really something. The bit of orange peel does it. Just follow the easy instructions.

HOLIDAY FRUIT PUFFS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
2 eggs

Grated rind of one orange
(2-3 tablespoons)

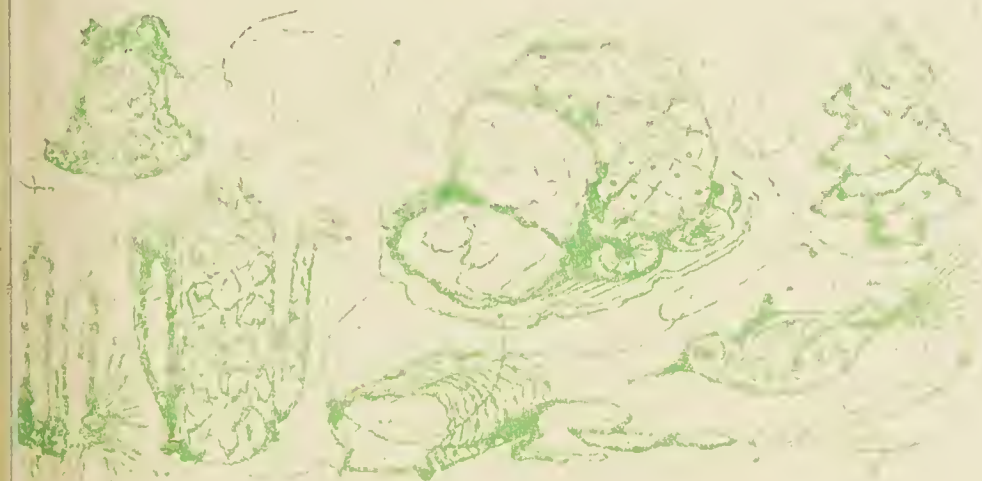
Heat oven to 450 degrees. Combine water, butter and salt; bring to a boil. Add flour and stir briskly until mixture leaves the pan and forms a smooth ball—about one minute. Remove from heat and add one egg at a time; beat well after each addition. Fold in orange rind. Drop by level teaspoon

Butterscotch tang of toffee flavored cake is enriched with sour cream in the batter.



spoonfuls on ungreased baking sheet. Bake 12-15 minutes. Remove immediately from baking sheet. Col. Split and fill with chocolate cream filling. Makes 4 to 5 doz.

Chocolate Cream Filling: Melt one package (6 oz.) semi-sweet chocolate pieces over hot, not boiling, water. Add 3 tablespoons orange juice or water. Let cool. Add one cup whipping cream until stiff. Fold into chocolate mixture.



One of the advantages of some of the new cake mixes is that by using an additional ingredient, a fine variety of cake results. This one uses sour cream with a lavish hand, but the end result is not sour. Just delicious.

TOFFEE SWIRL GOURMET CAKE

Add $\frac{2}{3}$ cup commercial sour cream (anyway, it should be thick sour cream) to one package toffee fudge frosting mix (dry mix) in small mixer bowl. Chill.

In large mixer bowl, blend $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sour cream, one package toffee flavor cake mix, 2 eggs and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water. Beat four minutes at medium speed. Pour $\frac{3}{4}$ of batter into two greased and floured 8 or 9 inch square or layer pans, leaving $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups in bowl. Add contents of envelope (toffee mixture) to batter in bowl; beat thoroughly. To swirl, drop tablespoons of dark batter over light batter. Cut through batter several times for swirled effect. Bake 25-35 minutes at 350 degrees. Cool.

Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft butter to sour cream and frosting mix; blend; beat on low speed one minute. **DO NOT OVERBEAT.** Overbeating will thin frosting. Spread between layers and on top or over whole cake as you wish. Garnish top edge of cake with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped pecans. **Refrigerate.**

* * *

This is that old favorite Russian Tea, grand for serving with or without other refreshments, but it has a new, and we think better, name now:

FLOWER DRUM TEA

- 5 cups boiling water
- 5 tea bags or 5 tsp. tea
- 10 whole cloves
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup fresh orange juice
- 3 orange cartwheel slices

Pour boiling water over tea. Add cloves and cinnamon. Cover and let steep five minutes. Strain tea; add sugar and citrus juices. Heat to just below boiling. Serve hot with half cartwheel slice in each cup. Six servings.

* * *

CHEESE-MINCE TARTS

- 2 sticks Instant Mixing Pie Crust Mix
- 1 cup grated Cheddar cheese
- 1 jar (28 oz.) mincemeat
- 12 thin rounds Cheddar cheese

Heat oven to 425° (hot). Prepare pastry as directed on pkg.—except add grated cheese to the crumbled pastry. Divide dough in 12 portions; roll out; line 12 medium-sized tart pans. Fill each with mincemeat. Bake 30 min. Remove from oven; top each tart with a cheese round while still warm. Note: For a more decorative effect, use cutouts of cheese.

* * *

Woman Talk



...with Lee

Everyone remembers other Christmases, about now. Today I started thinking about a holiday spent with a college roommate in Missouri.

She was a Kansas girl, beautiful with her Irish coloring of blue eyes and dark hair. I'll call her Ramona, but that isn't her real name.

Her mother named her after a movie siren of her own youth, when the local "picture show" was a place of magic and player pianos and sultry heroines with sooty eyebrows.

Ramona's mother always was absent from the conversation. She seemed to have disappeared somewhere, mysteriously, and Ramona lived with foster parents on a farm in middle Kansas.

Hesitantly, she had asked me to visit them on the farm. "It isn't much of a place," she said. "Just an old farm. But we'd like to have you."

Snow was falling in a solid screen of white when we stepped off the train at the little town depot. Jim and Mary, her foster parents, were waiting with their old car, an ancient Ford.

Ramona looked embarrassed as the car bucked and jerked down the road, and Mary was full of questions about school.

My first glimpse of the farm was something that still causes me to catch my breath, when I remember the still, pure beauty of the old house against the sky.

We crunched up the icy path to the house, and when the door opened, I saw the first oil lamps I had ever seen in use. It was warm in that cozy kitchen, and there was fresh bread under a clean white towel.

"We'll have lights sometime," Jim said with pride. "They're stringing the wires down the way."

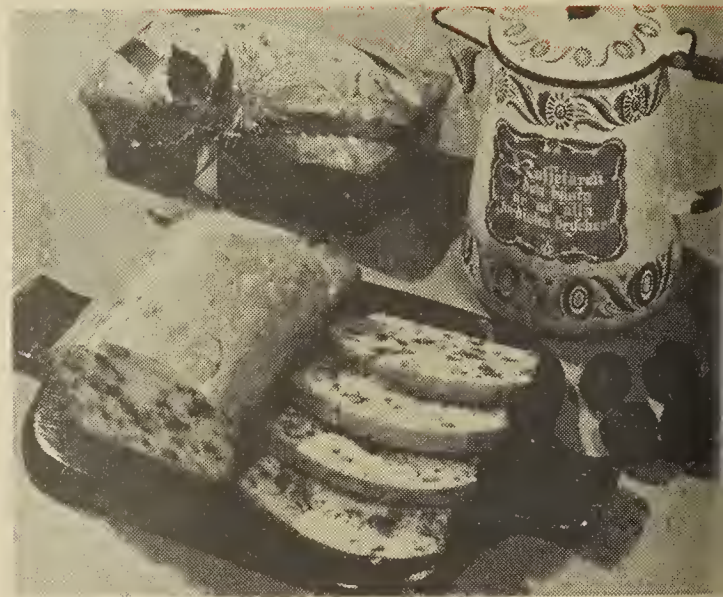
Upstairs, Ramona pointed out my bed to me, and with an apologetic air, sank down on the mattress. "It's a crazy old thing. Bet you never slept on feathers before."

But I had, in North Carolina, when I was a little girl. And this bed was just as wonderful as that had been. The frame was made of old spools, and it had been brought across the country by covered wagon.

The quilt was pieced by hand, in the beloved wedding ring pattern, and there were others beneath the top one, layer after layer.

We got into bed that night by the simple method of toasting ourselves by the open fire, and then leaping in a giant sloop into bed. Heated flatirons

Everybody's



Rich with black walnuts . . .

Black walnut bread—that wonderful stuff—tastes better and cuts better when you make it the day before you plan to bite into it.

The bread makes a fine Christmas gift, and is ideal for giving to the church bake sale or bazaar.

BLACK WALNUT BREAD

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 3 cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/4 cups milk
- 3/4 cup well drained, chopped maraschino cherries
- 1 cup chopped black walnuts

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Dredge cherries and nuts in 1/4 cup flour. Add flour and milk alternately to the creamed mixture. Stir in cherries and nuts. Turn into a greased loaf pan 5 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for one hour. Make one loaf. *If self rising flour is used, omit baking powder and salt.

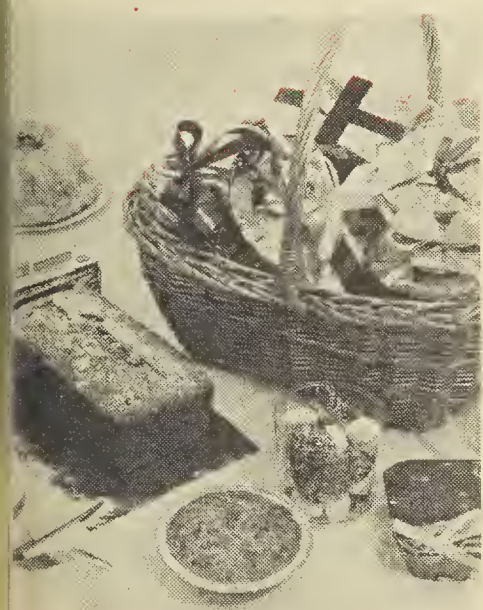
wrapped in newspaper gave off a heavenly warmth and the scent of slightly scorched paper, at the foot of the bed.

It was a memorable holiday for me, and learning the chores was a pleasure. "You wouldn't like to do every day," remarked Ramona.

Well, she left the farm after graduation, and worked in a city for a few years. But one day she came packed up again for Kansas.

"I missed the ugly old place," she wrote me.

Favorites



Pecans, hazelnuts . . .

One of the best all-around nut loaf cake recipes is this one, because it can be used for hazel, hickory or pecan nuts. And you can freeze it.

GROUND HAZEL NUT LOAF CAKE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground hazel nuts, hickory nuts or pecans

Sift flour and measure; add baking powder and salt and sift again. Cream shortening until soft; then add sugar gradually and beat until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add milk alternately with flour. Add ground nuts and fold in thoroughly. Pour into a loaf pan 8" by 4" by 3" that has been lined with aluminum foil. Bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees, for one hour and 10 minutes or until firm and

springy to the touch. Cool 10 minutes; then remove from pan. Cool thoroughly; then wrap in aluminum foil and freeze.

* * *

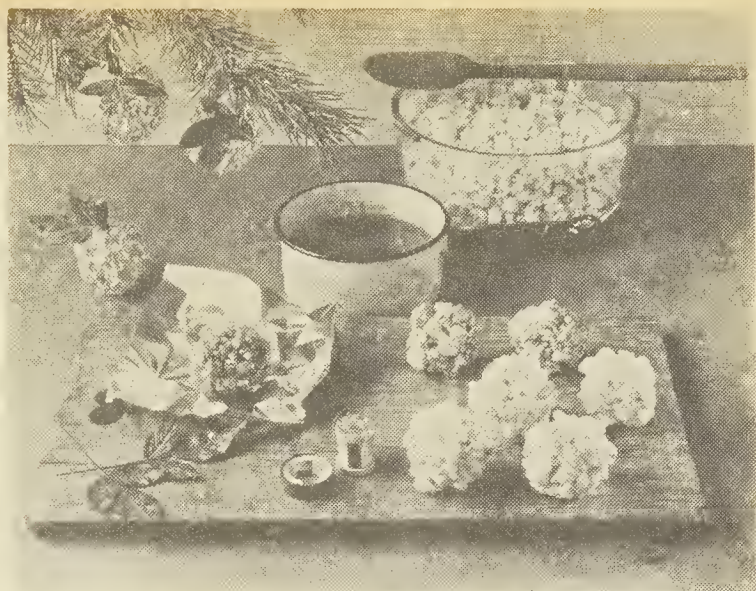
Decorate your Christmas tree with shiny foil apples holding hidden treasure: popcorn balls.

POPCORN BALLS

- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup corn oil
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup unpopped popcorn
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light corn syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- Few drops red food coloring
- And one of the following:
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts OR
- chopped candied fruit OR
- crushed peppermint candy OR
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract

Heat corn oil in heavy 10-inch skillet or 3-quart kettle over medium heat for three minutes. Add popcorn. Cover, leaving the lid slightly off center for hot air to escape. Shake frequently over medium heat until popping stops.

(Do not pop more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn at a time.) Remove any imperfectly popped kernels. Place corn syrup, sugar and salt in saucepan and cook over medium heat until sugar is dissolved. Add red food coloring and flavoring, if you want, and stir. Pour over the popcorn, mixing until all corn is coated thoroughly. Use butter on hands and shape into 12 balls. Wrap in foil and decorate with leaves.



Popcorn balls hang on tree . . .

BUTTERNUT SNOWBALLS

- 2 sticks (1 cup) butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 2 cups sifted flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups finely chopped pecans
- Powdered sugar

Cream butter, sugar and vanilla until fluffy. Sift flour with salt and add to the creamed mixture, blending thoroughly. Add pecans and mix well. Shape into one-inch balls and place on baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven, 325 degrees, about 20 minutes. Do not brown. Cool; then roll in powdered sugar. Cocoa-nut balls: Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cocoa to recipe above. Bake as directed. Makes about 6 doz. cookies.

* * *

SAUCEPAN SCOTCHIES

- 1 stick ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup) margarine
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups packed brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup chopped nuts

Melt margarine in a saucepan. Remove from heat. Add sugar and blend. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well. Stir in vanilla, flour and baking powder. Mix thoroughly. Add nuts and stir lightly to combine. Pour into pan rubbed with margarine. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees, about 30 minutes. Do not overbake. Cool in pan. Cut into bars at serving time.

WORKING WONDERS WITH YOUR ELECTRIC WASHER

●How to wash woolens

The most important factor to consider in washing woolens is not water temperature but amount of force applied to the fabric during agitation.

Manufacturers of home laundry equipment are making it easier than ever by adding a "wool" cycle to their products. Wool manufacturers are helping, too, by specially preparing their fabrics for machine washing.

It is conceivable that, in the near future, you virtually can eliminate dry cleaning bills if you shop carefully for wool articles.

Because of the slow-speed cycle on modern automatic washers, wools may be washed with confidence in these machines.

At a recent meeting of the American Home Laundry Manufacturers Association, an Australian research officer, Dr. John R. McPhee, said any treated wool

fabric, or tightly woven untreated wool fabric may be washed satisfactorily in an automatic washer.

If wool fabrics have not been chemically treated they may be washed in a gentle cycle if the construction is sufficiently tight. Fabrics of loose construction, such as loosely knitted bulky sweaters, should not be machine washed at all unless clearly specified as washable by the manufacturer.

Wool fabrics respond very well to drying in an automatic electric dryer. Tumble-drying even with a "hot" cycle has no adverse effect on wool, and wool actually needs less care than some of the synthetic materials after tumble-drying.

When shopping for woolens with machine-washing in mind, look first for a label from a reputable manufacturer and some guar-

antee for shrink resistance and washability. The label should also indicate whether the fabric can be automatically dried.

When shopping, also consider the fabric structure. Select tightly woven wool fabrics. If fabrics are not designated as machine-washable, there is, of course, some risk involved.

Use any soap or detergent, but avoid highly alkaline soaps especially if hot, rather than warm water is to be used. Chlorine bleaches should never be used and detergents containing "optical bleaches" and "fluorescent brighteners" are undesirable for washing wool because they can cause yellowing.

If the soap is not alkaline, the temperature of washing is not particularly important since research has shown that wool can be boiled for long periods of time without shrinking.

Wintertime Sewing



9002—Double-dater — simple jumper (or dress), companion blouse. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 14 jumper $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch.

4875—Step-in princess dress with dashing back-pleat flare. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 14 takes $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch fabric.


9305—Slim, straight coat to sew in long or walking-suit length; simple skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Size 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ long coat $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54-inch fabric; skirt $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coin (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.



YOUR HOME COMES ALIVE

WITH **Good
Lighting**



**Modern lighting can do wonderful things
for you and your family:**

- protects eyesight — so important for young, developing eyes
 - brightens your whole house to make more space livable
- creates a comfortable, cheerful atmosphere for family recreation, work and entertaining
 - flatters your appearance
- gives all room furnishings a deeper richer look
 - is a safety precaution to help prevent falls at stairways, landings, porches and in basements, attics and bathrooms

There's no mystery to good lighting — just use plenty of light with low shadows, no glare. Any home can have it with properly placed lamps and fixtures. See your local rural electric system for helpful advice. Your whole family will get more out of living with good lighting.



ANOTHER STEP TOWARD TOTAL

Electric Living



Photo by Bernadette Hoyle

Here's a cup of Christmas Cheer especially for you from the staff of THE CAROLINA FARMER. Our friend the kitten wants you to know that he's the original ingredient in the cup of kindness. We join him (her?) in passing along our heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May your cup runneth over!

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION
and THE CAROLINA FARMER

ELECTIONS - continued from page 13

Senator Joseph Clark was re-elected over challenger Rep. James Van Zandt. Clark has consistently supported rural electrification, and he picked up many Republican votes because of it in rural Pennsylvania, which is 70% Republican. Van Zandt has sided with the power companies 85% of the time, and led their fight to prevent the sale of waste steam from the Hanford (Washington) atomic reactor. Congressional go-ahead was finally given late in the last session to allow a consumer-owned power group to harness the steam the reactor develops—but only after a two-year fight against power companies and coal mine interests.

Rural electrification figured heavily in a South Dakota race that is still up in the air. Apparent winner in that one, however, is George McGovern, former congressman and Food for Peace Director. He holds a slight lead—pending an official recount—over incumbent Senator Joe Bottum, a private power company attorney. McGovern had a 100 per cent favorable voting record on rural electrification issues during his two terms in the House of Representatives. Much of the campaign centered on rural electrification and resource development issues. Would McGovern's lead hold up would be considered a major upset, since he would be the only Democrat elected on the state level in normally heavily Republican South Dakota.

It's still too early to tell just what sort of treatment rural elec-

trification will receive at the hands of the new Congress in the next two years. There are plenty of bright spots—and some dark ones. But no matter what sort of record the 88th will carve out for itself, rural electrification leaders will be closely watching and evaluating the performances of the lawmakers.

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BETTER
ELECTRICALLY

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"Besides, I buy bonds because America means a lot to me . . . good earth, good schools, good family life. My farm may not be the biggest in the county, but I like it just fine. And I want it to be the same for this little fellow when he grows up.

"This is a great country we have here. By buying Bonds I figure I'm doing something to help keep it that way!"

**KEEP FREEDOM IN YOUR FUTURE
BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS NOW!**





Household Tips

Slotted Dowels

Why whittle or sand down the ends of wooden dowels to fit them into holes that are the same diameter as the dowels? It is much easier to saw cross-slits in the dowel ends with a coping saw. The slits also hold glue, and when the dowels are malletted into place, they fit snugly and glue securely.

Tape Tip

When friction tape lies around unused, it has a tendency to dry out and lose its adhesive quality.

This can be prevented by coating both sides of the tape roll with rubber cement to seal the tape roll. Because the cement seals the roll, the tape can be stored indefinitely, and the rubber cement will not interfere with the tape action when you use it.

Colored Putty

To fill nail holes in knotty pine paneling, mix raw sienna, which can be purchased in tubes at a paint store, with putty. Make about four mixtures, varying the shades from very light to dark brown, to blend with the different shades in the knotty pine.

Rung Replacement

A piece of 3/4-inch pipe makes an excellent replacement for broken rungs on extension ladders. Using a 3/4-inch bit, drill out the studs of the broken rung through

the sides of the ladder. Slide the pipe into position, allowing it to extend an inch or so on both sides. It can then be anchored by sawing crisscross slots across the pipe ends and using a ball peen hammer to pound the ends over, forming flanges to hold the pipe in place.

Remove Broken Screws

If the head of a wood screw you are working on snaps off below the surface or gets so badly mangled you can't drive it in or out, file a series of notches around the end of a piece of steel tubing. The inside diameter of the steel tubing should be large enough to clear the head of the screw. Chuck the tubing into a woodbit brace. Drill down around the screw and clean up the hole with a regular drill. Glue in a dowel to fit the hole, and start a new screw.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15¢ PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

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Protect The New

It was Grandma's first visit to Hollywood and the first time she'd bought a new hat in years. All went well until a sudden rain-storm caught her unprepared on the street. Panic seized her and catching up her ample skirts, flung them over her head.

"Lady!" a passerby shouted, "your legs are showing!"

Grandma peeped out of the folds of her dress and panted: "The legs are 80 years old. The hat is new."

Next of Kin

Parson Jones phoned the local Board of Health to have a dead mule removed from his lawn. The young clerk who took the phone call thought he'd be smart.

"I thought you ministers took care of the dead," he replied.

"We do," answered the parson, "but first we get in touch with the relatives."

Wisecracks

...He who laughs last didn't catch on very fast, did he?

... Hospital patient receiving bill for an operation: "No wonder they wore masks in the operating room."

... Nothing gives a man more leisure time than always being on time for appointments.

... What the country needs is more slow readers and fewer fast talkers.



"Works fine . . . every three loads, I lose about a pound!"



"And just where do you think you're going?"

HALE!

Blessed Unknown

The company president arose to give a "short speech" at an employees' banquet, and two hours later he was still talking. One of the firm's promising young junior executives, fidgeting restlessly as the voice droned on and on, turned to an elderly woman seated next to him. "Long-winded old grouch, isn't he?" he whispered.

"Young man, do you know who I am?" asked the matron.

"Why, no," replied the young fellow, "I can't say that I do."

"My name is Mrs. Johnson," replied the dowager angrily, "and I happen to be the President's wife."

"Is that so?" replied the panic-stricken young executive. "And do you know who I am?"

"No, I don't," snapped the matron.

"Thanks Heavens!" sighed the man as he headed for the nearest exit.

Safety First

During the hunting season a couple of deer hunters were rather disappointed to find their favorite guide had deserted them for some visiting fishermen instead. "What's the matter? Don't you like hunters anymore?" they asked him.

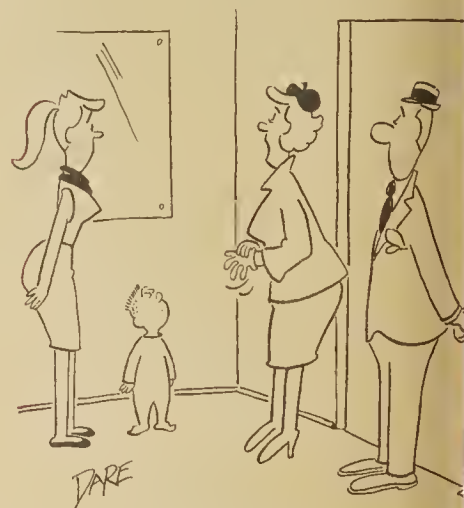
"Sure I do. Like 'em first rate.

"Fishermen pay more?"

"Nope," the guide admitted.

"Then what's the idea taking us with them?"

"Friend," said the woodsman, "I just got plumb tired of being shot at for a deer. So fur, ain't no body mistook me for a fish."



"If he gives you any trouble, get the Dr. Spock book and hit him over the head with it."



Would you pay 81¢ a loaf?

You'd be upset too, if your grocer marked up the price of bread 300 per cent. But many consumer-owned rural electric systems are paying 300 per cent more than others for the power they distribute to rural America. This is the same as paying 81 cents for 27-cent bread!

Rural electrics—financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans and built by people they serve—actually generate only 16 per cent of the electricity they distribute. The rest they buy. Unlike other businesses, most rural electrics have only one source of wholesale power. That's

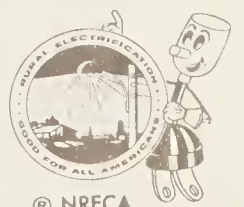
why 133 electric cooperatives have signed restrictive, dual-rate contracts with commercial power companies in order to get the electricity they need.

These contracts force rural electrics to pay power suppliers two prices for electricity—one price for small consumers, and a higher price for power sold to larger users. This usually prevents rural electrics from serving larger loads, but leaves them with costly, scattered consumers—threatens the futures of many locally-owned electric systems.

No wonder, some rural electrics

plan to "bake their own loaf" by building generation-transmission systems with REA loans. This is the only way they can carry out their obligation to provide plenty of reasonably-priced power for fast-growing rural America.

**NORTH
CAROLINA'S
RURAL
ELECTRIC
SYSTEMS**



Owned and operated by people they serve



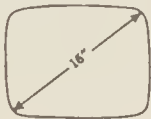
THE ESCORT

*Almost anyone can
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General Electric makes news with a 16" portable TV that weighs only 22 pounds

ABOUT HALF THE WEIGHT OF ORDINARY PORTABLES

Only 22 lbs. light! Take it to the porch, the basement, or upstairs... easily.



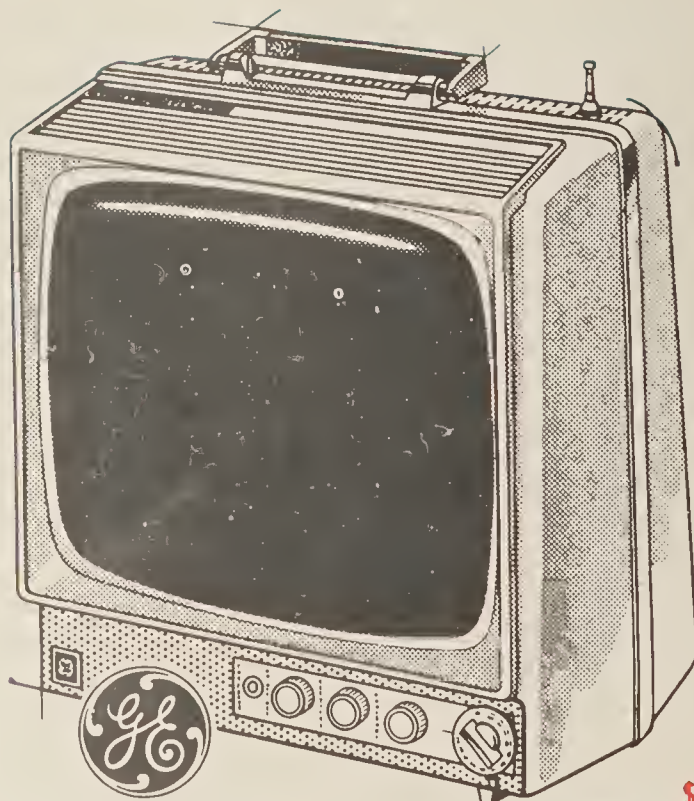
NEW 16" PICTURE SIZE

Famous "Daylight Blue" Picture, squared-corner screen.



NEW PRIVATE EARPHONE

Plug it into the TV—hear your program without disturbing others in the room.



*16" diagonal tube—125 sq. in. picture.

A NEW KIND OF PORTABLE — The General Electric Escort TV has a new lightweight Lamelite-bonded 16" picture tube. Aluminum is used in the powerful new chassis. And the rugged but feather-light polystyrene cabinet cuts weight. Result, a 22-lb. portable



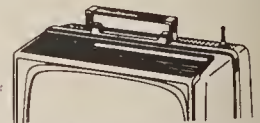
NEW WALL BRACKET (optional)

Hang the ESCORT TV on the swivel wall bracket. Saves space; no stand is needed.



NEW CARRYING CASE (optional)

Smart carrying case with shoulder strap protects TV while traveling.



NEW COMPACT STYLING

Cabinet is only 16¼" wide, 16¾" high. Attractive textured leatherette carrying handle.

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*Distributor's recommended retail price.

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